United Nations S/2001/891

Security Council

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20 September 2001

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Report by the Secretary-General concerning the credentials of the alternate representative of Singapore on the Security Council

Pursuant to rule 15 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council, the Secretary-General wishes to report that he has received credentials, signed on 5 September 2001 by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Singapore, stating that Mr. Lau Peet Meng has been appointed alternate representative of Singapore on the Security Council for the period from 8 October 2001 to 8 May 2002.

In the opinion of the Secretary-General, the above credentials are in order.

01-54406 (E) 200901

United Nations A/56/386-S/2001/892

General Assembly
Security Council

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General Assembly
Fifty-sixth session
Agenda item 166
Measures to eliminate international terrorism

Security Council
Fifty-sixth year

Letter dated 20 September 2001 from the Permanent Representative of Israel to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I wish to draw your attention to the latest act of terrorism directed against Israeli civilians.

This morning, at approximately 8 a.m. (local time), an Israeli family was travelling near the Tekoa Junction when Palestinian gunmen from a passing truck opened fire on their vehicle. Sarit Amrani, age 26, was killed and her husband was seriously wounded by bullet wounds to the neck and chest and was evacuated to a hospital in Jerusalem. None of the couple's three small children, all of whom were riding in the car at the time of the attack, were wounded.

The Al-Aqsa Martyrs' Battalion, which is associated with Palestinian Authority Chairman Yasser Arafat's Fatah faction, claimed responsibility for the attack. After the shooting, the attackers fled to the nearby village of Beit Sahur, which is under the control of the Palestinian Authority.

The murder of Sarit Amrani is the latest fatality in the Palestinian campaign of terrorism that has continued, virtually unabated, for nearly a year, and has been detailed in my letters dated 17 September 2001 (A/56/367-S/2001/875), 7 September 2001 (A/56/346-S/2001/858), 4 September 2001 (A/56/331-S/2001/840), 30 August 2001 (A/56/325-S/2001/834), 27 August 2001 (A/56/324-S/2001/825), 13 August 2001 (A/56/294-S/2001/787), 9 August 2001 (A/56/286-S/2001/780), 8 August 2001 (A/56/280-S/2001/775), 6 August 2001 (A/56/272-S/2001/768), 27 July 2001 (A/56/225-S/2001/743), 26 July 2001 (A/56/223-S/2001/737), 17 July 2001 (A/56/201-S/2001/706), 13 July 2001 (A/56/184-S/2001/696), 3 July 2001 (A/56/138-S/2001/662), 2 July 2001 (A/56/131-S/2001/656), 21 June 2001 (A/56/119-S/2001/619), 19 June 2001 (A/56/98-S/2001/611), 18 June 2001 (A/56/97-S/2001/604), 13 June 2001 (A/56/92-S/2001/585), 11 June 2001 (A/56/91-S/2001/580), 4 June 2001 (A/56/85-S/2001/555), 30 May 2001 (A/56/81-S/2001/540), 25 May 2001 (A/56/80-S/2001/524), 18 May 2001 (A/56/78-S/2001/506), 11 May 2001 (A/56/72-S/2001/473), 9 May 2001 (A/56/69-S/2001/459), 1 May 2001 (A/55/924-S/2001/435), 23 April 2001 (A/55/910-

01-54471 (E) 200901

S/2001/396), 16 April 2001 (A/55/901-S/2001/364), 28 March 2001 (A/55/863-S/2001/291), 27 March 2001 (A/55/860-S/2001/280), 26 March 2001 (A/55/858-S/2001/278), 19 March 2001 (A/55/842-S/2001/244), 5 March 2001 (A/55/821-S/2001/193), 2 March 2001 (A/55/819-S/2001/187), 14 February 2001 (A/55/787-S/2001/137), 13 February 2001 (A/55/781-S/2001/132), 2 February 2001 (A/55/762-S/2001/103), 25 January 2001 (A/55/748-S/2001/81), 23 January 2001 (A/55/742-S/2001/71), 28 December 2000 (A/55/719-S/2000/1252), 22 November 2000 (A/55/641-S/2000/1114), 20 November 2000 (A/55/634-S/2000/1108) and 2 November 2000 (A/55/540-S/2000/1065).

The State of Israel holds the Palestinian Authority responsible for this attack in the light of its continued incitement to violence and terrorism, its open collusion with terrorist organizations and the active role played by some members of its security services in planning and implementing these attacks, and its granting of safe harbour to those who commit them. The Palestinian leadership has, in flagrant violation of signed agreements with Israel, freed convicted terrorists from prison, relentlessly incited its people to violence through official media outlets and steadfastly refused to take concerted action to end all forms of violence against Israelis.

This latest attack also comes just days after Chairman Arafat called upon his forces to implement a ceasefire. While such language has been employed on previous occasions, what remains is for the Palestinian leadership to follow up such declarations with meaningful actions on the ground. Israel continues to await such actions.

Israel calls, once again, on Chairman Arafat and the Palestinian leadership to take the actions to which they are legally obliged and to act resolutely to prevent the perpetration of terrorist attacks against Israeli targets. These actions must include an end to all acts of violence and terrorism, an end to incitement in the official Palestinian media and educational institutions, the arrest of terrorists engaged in planning attacks against Israel and a refusal to harbour terrorists in the areas under its jurisdiction.

Israel further supports the call to unite the international community in the fight against terrorism, and to accord top priority to eradicating this scourge. Terrorism is not a remote threat; its existence anywhere is a threat to people everywhere.

I should be grateful if you would arrange to have the text of this letter circulated as an official document of the fifty-sixth session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 166, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Yehuda **Lancry**
Permanent Representative

United Nations A/56/387–S/2001/893

General Assembly
Security Council

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20 September 2001

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General Assembly
Fifty-sixth session
Agenda item 166
Measures to eliminate international terrorism

Security Council
Fifty-sixth year

Letter dated 20 September 2001 from the Permanent Representative of Georgia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith the text of a letter dated 17 September 2001 from the President of Georgia, H.E. Mr. Eduard Shevardnadze (see annex).

I would be most grateful if you would kindly circulate the present letter and its annex as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 166, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Peter **Chkheidze**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

01-54477 (E) 200901

Annex to the letter dated 20 September 2001 from the Permanent Representative of Georgia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

President of Georgia

17 September 2001, Tbilisi

To the Secretary-General of the United Nations
Heads of State of the Security Council Member States,
Heads of State of the nations Members of the United Nations

The threats we have all been concerned with for some time have now become all too real. If today's world is incapable of averting mass murder and destruction carried out by a small group of people through relatively simple means, we must not rule out even worse things ahead. Thousands dying in a matter of minutes suggests that terrorists wielding weapons of mass destruction are at the door.

The tragedy of several days ago has long been in the making. It was begotten out of the complacency and negligence with which the international community has treated such menaces as aggressive nationalism, aggressive separatism, xenophobia, fanaticism and hatred.

Today a war is being waged on democracy, freedom, tolerance and human life itself. Do we want to prevail in this war? Do we want to avoid entering a new era next to which the savagery of twentieth century conflicts pales in comparison? If we want to keep the victory in the cold war and the new world order from becoming empty words, urgent measures must be taken. We must execute a full-scale response. Failure to do so would be the most abject cowardice, a crime.

It may be regarded as somewhat presumptuous for the Head of a small State to offer advice or even venture an opinion on a matter of such vital importance to the world. The size of my country, however, does not dissuade me. I firmly believe that each of us — great or small — has a share of responsibility to future generations and if only because of that we are fully entitled to voice our views and ask questions. Why did we lose our vigilance? Was it the abrupt end to the tensions generated by the unending nuclear brinkmanship of the cold war that caused us to lapse into a state of lethargic indifference? Having been an active participant in those events, I tend to think that was the reason. Now, however, it is time to wake up. We have found ourselves once again on the brink.

I fully support the efforts aimed at creating a coalition of countries that would take on the immediate task of seeing that the perpetrators of this horrible crime and those who harbour them are brought to account. I also want to say that Georgia, a country which in the last decade has suffered greatly from many types of terrorist acts, will certainly take an active part in this coalition. But there are also countries that, for different reasons, may today decline to participate. Some may not even be invited to join. This will result in a world divided into two sets of nations: those actively fighting terrorism (that is, the coalition) and those passive observers who will have assumed no commitment, no responsibilities or, worse, have not even voiced their anti-terrorist stance.

For this reason, in order to achieve unity around a number of bedrock principles, the United Nations, the only universal global organization, must convene a summit of heads of Member States that will address the fight against terrorism, genocide, ethnic cleansing, mass murder and the sources that feed them, such as aggressive nationalism, aggressive separatism, xenophobia, fanaticism and bigotry. Let the grief and sorrow of the 11 September 2001 tragedy be a clarion call. The world has never had a greater potential to counter these deadly threats. This meeting must be convened under the aegis of the Security Council, to work out concrete steps and recommendations which will be binding for all States willing to participate in the summit. I do not have in mind the issuing of yet another innocuous set of resolutions of condemnation and benign appeals, I am referring to effective, mandatory measures against those forces whose might, however few they may be, rests in our own perpetual hesitation and unwieldiness. As the furor mounts, we must also see that those who are themselves guilty of harbouring terrorists do not hide among the chorus of anti-terrorism rhetoric.

Let us all consider why we have permitted the Security Council — the institution responsible for *world security* — to atrophy into such a feckless state. Why do so many appeals to the Council to use all levers allowed by its Charter, including those made by Georgia, remain unheeded? Why, to this day, does the question of permanent-member status for Germany, Japan and several other States remain undecided? Is it not abundantly clear that the Security Council in its present form has exhausted its potential, and needs a fresh infusion of life?

I have personally been targeted by those enemies of freedom and democracy who have tried to physically exterminate anyone dedicated to the establishment and preservation of those values, and I know too well that democracy can only prevail if it can defend itself. We, however, have begun to take it for granted that democracy itself means security. This grisly episode has, I believe, finally dispelled that illusion.

This is a decisive moment for mankind. We will either succeed in upholding the values so dear to us all, or we will dismally fail.

(*Signed*) Eduard **Shevardnadze**

United Nations S/2001/894

Security Council

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21 September 2001
English
Original: French

Letter dated 12 September 2001 from the Permanent Representative of Belgium to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to draw your attention to the statement issued on 12 September 2001 by the European Union concerning the terrorist attacks in the United States of America (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the text of this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Jean **de Ruyt**

01-54659 (E) 210901 210901

Annex to the letter dated 12 September 2001 from the Permanent Representative of Belgium to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

[Original: English and French]

Statement issued on 12 September 2001 by the European Union

The Council of European Union, meeting in special session today in the presence of the Secretary-General of the Atlantic Alliance, expressed its horror at yesterday's terrorist attacks in the United States. The Council stressed its complete solidarity with the Government of the United States and the American people at this terrible time and extended its deepest sympathy to all the victims and their families. We ask all Europeans to observe three minutes of silence on Friday, 14 September, at 1200 hours, and we also declare 14 September 2001 a day of mourning.

These horrendous acts are an attack not only on the United States but against humanity itself and the values and freedoms we all share. The life and work of our open and democratic societies will continue undeterred.

The Union utterly condemns the perpetrators and sponsors of these acts of barbarism. The Union and its member States will spare no efforts to help identify, bring to justice and punish those responsible: there will no safe haven for terrorists and their sponsors.

The Union will work closely with the United States and all partners to combat international terrorism. All international organizations, particularly the United Nations, must be engaged, and all relevant international instruments, including on the financing of terrorism, must be fully implemented.

The European Community and its Member States have offered to the United States all possible assistance with search and rescue operations. Discussions are under way to establish what help would be most useful.

Recalling the strong and enduring ties which exist between the European Union and the United States, the Council has asked the Presidency to stay in close contact with the Government of the United States in order to convey this message of solidarity.

United Nations S/2001/895

Security Council

Distr.: General
21 September 2001
English
Original: French

Letter dated 18 September 2001 from the Permanent Representative of Mali to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

I have the honour to attach herewith the statement issued by the Government of the Republic of Mali on 13 September 2001, following the tragic attacks in the United States of America on 11 September 2001 (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the text of this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Moctar **Ouane**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

01-54690 (E) 210901 210901

Annex to the letter dated 18 September 2001 from the Permanent Representative of Mali to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

Statement issued by the Government of the Republic of Mali following the tragic attacks in the United States of America

The people of Mali, deeply attached to the ideal of peace, totally disapprove of the acts that have just been perpetrated against the people of the United States of America and that have taken the lives of so many victims. It strongly condemns violence in any form as a means of expression.

In this terrible ordeal, the people and Government of Mali share the sorrow of the American people and express to the American nation and to the Government of the United States of America their full and heartfelt solidarity.

Therefore, the Government of Mali has decided, on the day of mourning being observed in these sad circumstances by the American people on Friday, 14 September 2001, to fly the flags on all public buildings at half-mast and to suspend, for this day of mourning, the events organized for the National Arts and Culture Week.

The people and Government of Mali pay tribute to the memory of the victims and express their hope for a speedy recovery of the wounded.

Bamako, 13 September 2001

United Nations A/56/393–S/2001/896

General Assembly
Security Council

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21 September 2001

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General Assembly
Fifty-sixth session
Agenda item 98
Environment and sustainable development

Security Council
Fifty-sixth year

Letter dated 20 September 2001 from the Permanent Representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit herewith the text of a note verbale, dated 21 August 2001, from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran addressed to the Embassy of the Islamic State of Afghanistan in Tehran (see annex), concerning the blockage of water flow into the Hirmand River in the Islamic Republic of Iran, causing enormous damage to the agriculture and animal husbandry of the people in the region.

I should be grateful if you would have the text of the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 98, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Hadi **Nejad-Hosseinian**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

01-54752 (E) 240901

Annex to the letter dated 20 September 2001 from the Permanent Representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

The Protocol of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran presents its compliments to the Embassy of the Islamic State of Afghanistan in Tehran, and pursuant to its note dated 30 December 2000, concerning the blockage of water flow into the Hirmand River in the Islamic Republic of Iran, has the honour to state the following:

On 27 December 2000 water began to flow, in a small quantity, in the said river towards the territory of the Islamic Republic of Iran. However, it was blocked once again on 16 March 2001. The blockage of water flow into the Hirmand River, which began on 8 March 2000 and continues to date, has caused tremendous damage to the agriculture and the animal husbandry of the people in the region. They are facing even great difficulties in securing drinking water supplies. Moreover, the internationally recognized wetland of Hamun has been completely dried out. It has to be emphasized in this regard that, in accordance with the 1973 Treaty on Hirmand concluded between the two countries, Afghanistan is bound to provide Iran with 26 cubic metres of water per second on average. In a joint inspection carried out by two technical teams from Iran and Afghanistan in July 2000 at the Kajaki dam and the hydrometric station at Dehrawud, which is a base for the measurement of water in the Hirmand River, the two teams jointly concluded that the flow of water in the hydrometric station at Dehrawud was 46.8 cubic metres per second and that Kajaki dam had 1 billion cubic metres of water in reserve. The inspection team also observed that the main cause of water blockage was the closure of the gates of the Kajaki dam, which prevented the flow of water towards Iran. Furthermore, information and evidence obtained through satellite photographs indicate that the amount of water in the upper reach of the Hirmand River has been considerably increased in comparison to the previous year.

Considering the above-mentioned points and invoking article V of the 1973 Treaty on Hirmand, which stipulates: "Afghanistan agrees that it shall take no action to deprive Iran totally or partially of its water right to the water of the Hirmand River as fixed and delimited by the provisions of articles II, III and IV of this Treaty", the Islamic Republic of Iran urges that the Hirmand waters be permitted to flow through the shared Parian River. Iran reserves its right to seek compensation for the damage inflicted by the breach of the said Treaty and the blockage of the Hirmand waters and will take all steps at its disposal to ensure the utilization of its water rights.

United Nations S/2001/897

Security Council

Distr.: General
21 September 2001

Original: English

Letter dated 21 September 2001 from the Permanent Representative of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

I am forwarding herewith to you as President of the Security Council the letter dated 18 September 2001 from the President of the Republic of Macedonia, H. E. Mr. Boris Trajkovski, addressed to the Secretary-General of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, the Rt. Hon. Lord Robertson of Port Ellen, PC (see annex I) and the letter dated 17 September 2001 from the Foreign Minister of the Republic of Macedonia, H. E. Mrs. Ilinka Mitreva, PhD, addressed to the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe Chairman-in-Office and Minister of Foreign Affairs of Romania, H. E. Mr. Mircea Geoana (see annex II).

I should be grateful if you would have the text of this letter and its annexes circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Srgjan **Kerim**, PhD
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

01-54733 (E) 210901

Annex I to the letter dated 21 September 2001 from the Permanent Representative of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

Allow me at the onset to reiterate the gratitude of the Republic of Macedonia for the timely and adequate response of the Alliance to our efforts to find a way out of the current crisis provoked by the Albanian terrorists and their illegal armed groups, which through violence and terror want to destroy the democratic process in the country and to impose the rule of arms. Their disarmament and elimination as an influencing factor is the first and most important step and precondition to the normalization of life in Macedonia.

I would also like to thank you for your visit on 14 September 2001 to Skopje and to follow up on our constructive discussions. As I have already indicated, the Republic of Macedonia wishes to host an Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) and European Union monitoring mission in the framework of the forthcoming phase of re-establishment of sovereignty throughout the whole territory of the country. Of course, the Macedonian authorities would be primarily responsible for the security of any international monitors. However, we recognize that concerns may remain about their security.

The Republic of Macedonia would therefore be prepared to support a light NATO presence in the country, following the conclusion of Operation Essential Harvest, which would provide for additional contribution to the security of the monitors. In this context, I should like to ask whether NATO could accept such a mission.

If you agree in principle, we can begin discussion immediately on the modalities of such a security presence that would accordingly be specified in a separate memorandum of understanding or other adequate arrangement.

(*Signed*) Boris **Trajkovski**
President
Republic of Macedonia

Annex II to the letter dated 21 September 2001 from the Permanent Representative of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

The Republic of Macedonia is soon to start the implementation of the fourth phase of the plan and programme for overcoming the crisis in the country and the establishment of peace and security, the aim of which is to restore normal conditions. In this regard, I would like to inform you that the Government of the Republic of Macedonia, at its 15th session, on 11 September 2001, decided to increase the number of OSCE monitors in the country. The Macedonian Government believes there is a need for a further enhancement of the OSCE spillover monitor mission to Skopje with additional and sufficient resources in order to provide the necessary support to Macedonia in facilitating, monitoring and assisting with the implementation of the provisions of the Framework Agreement, in particular of annex "C".

The Macedonian Government trusts that such an enhancement will contribute to the maintenance of stability and security and to the building of confidence. It will also contribute to the start of reconstruction efforts.

The Government of the Republic of Macedonia specifically requests, as a priority, a rapid deployment of OSCE monitors and police advisers in numbers sufficient to provide a visible presence throughout the sensitive areas, in accordance with the needs defined by the Government, of which OSCE will be informed in due course. By its presence, OSCE can contribute to the strengthening of the confidence of the population, can facilitate the conditions for the safe return of persons who have left their homes and now seek to return, and through observation of the situation and reporting of incidents can assist in deterring acts of violence.

The Government also invites OSCE to provide assistance in other areas, as set forth in annex "C", especially the programmes on police training, media and inter-ethnic relations, in particular through the appropriate OSCE institutions, as well as by the OSCE spillover monitor mission to Skopje, as arranged with the Government. Some of these programmes should have a strict time frame. The Government would also welcome OSCE involvement through its Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights, as practised in the past, during the forthcoming conduct of censuses and elections in the Republic of Macedonia.

The Government of Macedonia reaffirms that it will be fully responsible for the full protection, safety and security of the OSCE mission and its members.

I hope that OSCE will approve the mission enhancement in accordance with the needs specified above by the Government of the Republic of Macedonia.

(*Signed*) Ilinka **Mitreva**
Foreign Minister
Republic of Macedonia

United Nations S/2001/898

Security Council

Distr.: General
24 September 2001
English
Original: Arabic

Letter dated 20 September 2001 from the Permanent Representative of Iraq to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit to you herewith a letter dated 19 September 2001 from Mr. Naji Sabri, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq. Appended to the Minister's letter is a table showing violations of Iraq's international boundaries committed by United States and British warplanes flying across the demilitarized zone monitored by the United Nations Iraq-Kuwait Observation Mission (UNIKOM) in the period from 1 to 14 September 2001.

The Minister urges you to instruct UNIKOM to perform its duties in full, to report these violations to the Security Council through you immediately they occur and to specify the number and nationality of the warplanes that violate the demilitarized zone, given that such violations constitute wanton aggression against Iraq and against its people, its sovereignty and its territory, as well as against United Nations peacekeeping operations. He further asks you to alert the Security Council to its responsibility to halt the aggression and hold the aggressors accountable for it under international law.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Mohammed A. **Al-Douri**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

01-54863 (E) 250901 260901

Annex to the letter dated 20 September 2001 from the Permanent Representative of Iraq to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Further to our letter dated 15 September 2001 (S/2001/879, annex), I should like to inform you that United States and British warplanes committed 67 violations of Iraq's international boundaries from bases in Kuwait, from Kuwait's airspace and territorial waters and by way of the demilitarized zone monitored by the United Nations Iraq-Kuwait Observation Mission (UNIKOM) in the period from 1 to 14 September 2001. As shown in the table appended to this letter, the relevant Iraqi authorities have determined that the violations committed were as follows:

1. Armed aerial activity by the United States and the United Kingdom, violating our international boundaries from United States and British bases in Kuwait, from Kuwait's airspace and territorial waters and by way of the demilitarized zone, comprised 67 armed sorties in the following governorates: Dhi Qar, Muthanna, Basrah, Maysan and Qadisiyah.

2. Our technical systems identified the aircraft violating Iraq's airspace on a daily basis as American F-14s, F-15s, F-16s and F-18s and British Tornadoes.

3. An AWACS aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace and an E-2C aircraft operating inside Kuwaiti airspace provided support to all of the United States and British aircraft that carried out armed and hostile sorties, violating Iraq's airspace by way of the demilitarized zone.

4. Between 1 and 14 September 2001, a total of 14 remotely piloted aircraft violated Iraq's airspace from United States and British bases in Kuwait, from Kuwait's airspace and territorial waters and by way of the demilitarized zone.

All of the violations in question were committed by way of the demilitarized zone in which UNIKOM is stationed. One of UNIKOM's primary responsibilities is to monitor such hostile military operations and to report them and endeavour to halt them immediately.

The fair-minded nations of the world, including the Arab countries, have condemned the maintenance of the no-flight zones as representing an illegitimate use of force against an independent, sovereign State. Three countries that are permanent members of the Security Council, namely the Russian Federation, China and France, have stressed the fact that the enforcement of the no-flight zones in northern and southern Iraq has no basis in any principle of international law. Mr. Boutros Boutros-Ghali, your predecessor as Secretary-General, has stated that the claim made by the United States that Security Council resolution 688 (1991) authorizes the imposition of the no-flight zones is groundless. At your press conference of 27 June 2001, you said that there was no basis in the resolutions of the Security Council for the imposition of the no-flight zones in northern and southern Iraq. Your actual words were (SG/SM/7865):

> "You know my position on this, and I have indicated that when you analyse and read the Security Council resolutions I do not see the Security Council resolutions as a basis for that."

The violations being committed by the United States and the United Kingdom involving 10 to 20 military aircraft on a daily basis are tantamount to an undeclared

war. It is imperative that the United Nations should take the measures that are required in their regard under the Charter so that the aggression may be halted and those who have committed the violations may be held fully responsible for them under international law and liable for payment of compensation to Iraq.

The statements of UNIKOM to the effect that it is unable to monitor or identify these aircraft are untenable in the light of the scientific and technological capabilities that are available or that UNIKOM is in a position to acquire and utilize in order to fulfil the requirements of its mandate and establish the identity and country of the warplanes that are violating Iraq's sovereign airspace, so that the necessary measures can then be taken by the Security Council to halt these violations and acts of aggression.

I accordingly urge you once more to instruct UNIKOM to perform its duties in full, to report these violations to the Security Council through you immediately they occur and to specify the number and nationality of the warplanes that violate the demilitarized zone and commit aggression against Iraq, given that they constitute wanton aggression against Iraq and against its people, its sovereignty and its territory, as well as against United Nations peacekeeping operations. I also ask you to alert the Security Council to its responsibility to halt the aggression and hold the aggressors accountable for it under international law.

(*Signed*) Naji **Sabri**
Minister for Foreign Affairs

Enclosure

Hostile aerial activity violating Iraq's international boundaries from Kuwait and by way of the demilitarized zone, 1-14 September 2001

No.	*Date*	*From*	*Time*	*Type*	*Armed sorties*	*Altitude (metres)*	*Speed (km/h)*	*Areas overflown*
1	1-7 September	Kuwait	0628-2020	F-14, F-15, F-16, F-18, drone	23 (including 5 drones)	8,500-11,000	240-780	Basrah, Nasiriyah, Shatrah, Afak, Diwaniyah, Hayy, Kut, Jalibah
2	8-14 September	Kuwait	0910-0110	F-14, F-15, F-16, F-18, drone	44 (including 9 drones)	7,000-10,000	180-720	Basrah, Nasiriyah, Nu'maniyah, Hayy, Samawah, Diwaniyah, Jalibah, Artawi, Rifa'i

Total sorties: 67

United Nations S/2001/899

Security Council

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24 September 2001
English
Original: Arabic

Letter dated 21 September 2001 from the Permanent Representative of Iraq to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit to you herewith a letter dated 19 September 2001 from Mr. Naji Sabri, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Iraq. The Minister draws attention to Kuwait's excessive exploitation of the Ratqah oilfield, which is situated on the border and is an extension of the Iraqi Rumailah field, and to the consequences arising from such unilateral exploitation of a shared oilfield in violation of international agreements and practice relating to the exploitation of frontier oilfields. In this connection Iraq would like to draw attention to the fact that it reserves its legitimate right under international law to claim compensation for any damage sustained by Iraq as a result of this unlawful practice on the part of Kuwait.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Mohammed A. **Al-Douri**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

01-54869 (E) 260901 260901

Annex to the letter dated 21 September 2001 from the Permanent Representative of Iraq to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I wish to draw attention to Kuwait's excessive exploitation of the Ratqah oilfield, which is situated on the border and is an extension of the Iraqi Rumailah field, and to the consequences arising from such unilateral exploitation of a shared oilfield in violation of international agreements and practice relating to the exploitation of frontier oilfields. The details are as follows:

1. Some of the Iraqi oilfields have extensions into Kuwaiti territory, such as the South Rumailah and Zubair fields, Rumailah extending into the Ratqah region and Zubair extending into the Safwan (Abdali) region. The Kuwaiti side had a small number of wells in each of those fields: eight in Ratqah and four in Safwan (Abdali). Production from those two fields on the Kuwaiti side was low owing to the high level of oil-water contact and, before 1990, did not exceed a few thousand barrels per day. However, after the Security Council imposed the demarcation of boundaries, many Iraqi oil wells in both those fields came to be situated on the other side of the border, or in other words, on the Kuwaiti side. The Kuwaiti side began to make statements and announcements and to extend invitations to United States and British companies to conclude long-term contracts for the exploitation of the northern fields, including the two mentioned above.

The United States companies operating in Kuwait began their intensive activity in 1995, when they started their operations by bringing in heavy drilling and workover equipment to work directly on the Iraqi wells that had come to be situated on the other side of the new boundary berm. Extensive, feverish drilling and workover activity was observed in both border areas and was evident in a movement of drilling and workover rigs such as the region had never witnessed before.

The Iraqi side, through its monitoring, observed near-constant activity and the drilling of wells no more than 50 metres from the boundary line. Advanced drilling techniques were used in order to increase considerably the production of the previously existing and new wells in the two frontier fields of Ratqah and Qubbat Safwan. The declared number of wells drilled reached 23 in Ratqah and 17 in Safwan (Abdali).

As a result of these intensive drilling operations and the use of state-of-the-art techniques by the United States companies, Kuwait has been able to increase its production in the Ratqah field to 45,000 barrels per day, a fourfold increase over the 1990 level, and also in the Safwan field, where its production rose to 33,000 barrels per day. This increased activity has resulted in a drop in reservoir pressure and a migration of oil from the Iraqi side to the Kuwaiti side estimated by the reservoir studies carried out by Iraq at more than 50 million barrels. The Kuwaiti side has taken advantage of the situation created by the unjust embargo imposed on Iraq and the suspension of all contracts relating to oil-well drilling and oil spare parts and equipment by the Security Council Committee established by resolution 661 (1990), which has rendered the Iraqi side unable to exploit its frontier oil wells or to implement counteractive technical plans to stop the migration of oil and put an end to this organized plundering of its resources.

2. The depletion rates adopted by the Kuwaiti side in its northern fields (Rawdatayn, Sabiriyah, Bahrah, Manaqish and Umm Judayr) range from 8 to 10 per

thousand of the remaining reserves per year, whereas the depletion rates currently adopted by it in the Ratqah and Safwan fields are 10 times the usual rates. Thus, production capacity in both fields has reached 30 million barrels yearly out of declared reserves for those fields that do not exceed 300 million barrels, which goes against the prevailing technical practices relating to optimum exploitation of deposits. This explains the frenetic activity of the Kuwaiti side in depleting the shared fields with no regard for the enormous negative impact on the subterranean oil deposits, inasmuch as the main objective was to exhaust the two fields unilaterally, using the maximum energy possible, in order to cause Iraqi oil to migrate and to lower reservoir pressure, in total disregard of both technical and legal principles.

This unlawful practice, added to Kuwait's other practices, including its direct participation in the daily hostilities committed against Iraq by United States and British military aircraft operating from Kuwait's territory, territorial waters and airspace, its adoption, since 1991, of a policy of intervention in the internal affairs of Iraq and its efforts to shake Iraq's stability by financing gangs of terrorist hirelings and mercenaries all confirm the role being played by Kuwait in the service of United States and British policy aimed at continuing to inflict harm and damage on Iraq, disrupting stability in the region and threatening peace and security both internationally and regionally.

The undue exploitation by Kuwait of oilfields placed on the Kuwaiti side of the border by the oppressive resolution 833 adopted by the Security Council in 1993, which imposed the demarcation of the boundary, has caused enormous intentional damage to the rights and interests of Iraq, not to mention the intentional harm inflicted on Iraq by the unprecedented resolution concerning the demarcation of the boundary. The unjust, all-encompassing sanctions imposed on Iraq, depriving it of the use of its resources to develop its petroleum industry, and the suspension by the United States and British members of the Security Council Committee established by Security Council resolution 661 (1990) of all contracts relating to oil-well drilling and oil spare parts and equipment have diminished Iraq's ability to remedy that damage. The Security Council bears the responsibility for this situation, and Iraq will, at the appropriate time, present to such neutral bodies as it sees fit its rightful claims in respect of the Kuwaiti side's unilateral and unlawful exploitation of the oilfield shared by Iraq and Kuwait. Moreover, Iraq reserves its legitimate right under international law to claim compensation for any damage sustained by Iraq as a result of this unlawful practice on the part of Kuwait.

(*Signed*) Naji **Sabri**
Minister for Foreign Affairs

United Nations S/2001/900

Security Council

Distr.: General
24 September 2001

Original: English

Letter dated 24 September 2001 from the Chairman of the Security Council Working Group on Peacekeeping Operations addressed to the President of the Security Council

I have the honour to submit the second report of the Security Council Working Group on Peacekeeping Operations.

The Working Group undertook an examination of the report of the Secretary-General, "No exit without strategy: Security Council decision-making and the closure or transition of United Nations peacekeeping operations" (S/2001/394), of 20 April 2001. The Working Group is pleased to attach its report hereto for consideration by the Security Council (see annex).

It would be appreciated if the present letter and its annex could be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Curtis A. **Ward**
Chairman
Security Council Working Group on Peacekeeping Operations

Annex

Second report of the Security Council Working Group on Peacekeeping Operations

1. The Security Council Working Group on Peacekeeping Operations pursuant to its mandate established by a statement of the President of the Security Council of 31 January 2001 (S/PRST/2001/3) undertook an examination of the report of the Secretary-General entitled "No exit without strategy: Security Council decision-making and the closure or transition of United Nations peacekeeping operations" (S/2001/394), with a view to developing an appropriate response by the Security Council.

2. The Secretary-General's report was prepared at the request of the Security Council, conveyed to the Secretary-General in a letter from the President dated 30 November 2000 (S/2000/1141), and which followed an open debate on 15 November 2000, during which members of the Council discussed issues related to the closing of peacekeeping missions, changing the mandates of current missions, and other related issues with respect to exit strategies from peacekeeping missions. Nineteen non-members of the Council participated in the debate and shared their perspectives on these issues with the Council.

3. The Secretary-General, in his report, pointed to lessons learned from the experience with peacekeeping and peace-building over the past decade and offered guidelines for the Council to consider as decisions to launch, close or significantly alter the mandate of a peace operation are made.

4. The Secretary-General's report highlighted the respective roles of the Security Council and other principal United Nations organs and agencies in formulating and implementing decisions related to creation and execution of a peace operation. In particular, the report underscored the Security Council's responsibility to reach agreement on a clear and achievable mandate; the Secretariat's responsibility to provide the candid and well-informed analysis that the Security Council's decision on an effective strategy will require and the importance of the Secretariat having the capacity to provide such credible, impartial analysis; and the role of the General Assembly in authorizing a timely budget allocation.

5. The Secretary-General's report emphasized the importance of the Security Council engaging troop-contributing countries in a thorough and frank discussion of the issues involved during the process.

6. The Working Group undertook a full examination of the issues raised in the debate of 15 November 2000, including the views of the non-members, and the issues raised, observations made and recommendations offered in the Secretary-General's report.

7. As a result of this in-depth analysis, and bearing in mind the Charter responsibility of the Security Council for the maintenance of international peace and security, the Working Group has drafted a note by the President of the Security Council, which is attached hereto, setting out the agreement and commitment of members of the Security Council in its decision-making in creating a peacekeeping mandate, changing the mandate of a current mission, and closing a peacekeeping

mission, and recognizing the importance of achieving a sustainable peace through a United Nations peace mission.

The Working Group recommends that the Security Council authorize the issuance of the aforesaid draft note by its President.

(*Signed*) Curtis A. **Ward**
Chairman
Security Council Working Group on Peacekeeping Operations

Enclosure

Draft note

Note by the President of the Security Council on Security Council decision-making and the closure or transition of United Nations peacekeeping operations

The members of the Security Council, taking into account the views expressed at its 4223rd meeting on "No exit without strategy" held on 15 November 2000 and having considered the report of the Secretary-General entitled "No exit without strategy: Security Council decision-making and the closure or transition of United Nations peacekeeping operations" (S/2001/394), and recognizing the importance of achieving a sustainable peace through a United Nations peace mission, have indicated their agreement and commitment as follows:

1. The Security Council recalls its resolutions 1327 (2000) and 1353 (2001) and all relevant Security Council resolutions, and all relevant statements of its President; and takes note of the respective roles of the Security Council, the Secretariat and the General Assembly, including the Security Council's relationship with troop-contributing countries, and the use of Security Council missions to conflict areas, in formulating and implementing decisions with respect to a United Nations mission.

2. The Security Council acknowledges that a good exit strategy is facilitated by a good entrance strategy.

3. The Security Council agrees it is essential that all relevant parts of the United Nations system, as well as the Government of the host country, are fully engaged during the life of a mission, that clear direction is given and milestones are established that support a comprehensive and integrated approach to peace-building, where peace-building is appropriate, and the operation's exit strategy and, to that end, encourages the Secretary-General to make recommendations to the Security Council, as appropriate.

4. The Security Council undertakes to include, as appropriate, peace-building elements in a mission's mandate to support the transition from peacekeeping to post-conflict peace-building, and underlines the importance of necessary coordination with the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council, and the relevant funds, programmes and specialized agencies of the United Nations system, as well as the Bretton Woods institutions, particularly in respect of transition from peacekeeping to post-conflict peace-building.

5. The Security Council recognizes that a more systematic assessment of certain basic factors, including political objectives, strategic analysis, commitment of parties, role of regional actors, and resources, in particular troops and equipment, will be important in deciding on the authorization of, significant change to, withdrawal of, and closure and transition of United Nations peacekeeping operations.

6. The Security Council agrees that a major criterion for the Council's decision on scaling down or withdrawal of a peacekeeping operation is the

successful completion of its mandate, resulting in the establishment of a requisite political and security environment conducive to durable peace and/or a follow-on post-conflict peace-building process.

7. The Security Council welcomes the expressed commitment of the Secretary-General to providing the best, most pertinent information available to the Secretariat, including that obtained through the early despatch of fact-finding and technical surveys to potential mission areas.

8. The Security Council reiterates that the Secretary-General should possess the capacity for efficient information gathering and analysis to provide credible, objective analysis and sound advice to support the Council's deliberations during mandate formation, periodic or episodic review of a mandate, and consideration of withdrawal of a mission.

9. The Security Council supports the expressed intention of the Secretary-General to include comprehensive disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programmes in his plans for future peacekeeping operations, as appropriate, so that the Security Council can consider, on a case-by-case basis, including aspects of disarmament, demobilization and reintegration in the operations' mandates, and encourages the Secretary-General to do so.

10. The Security Council reiterates its commitment contained in its resolution 1353 (2001) to strengthen its partnership with troop-contributing countries, in particular the role of troop-contributing countries in the process of mandate formation, review and termination, taking into account the views of troop-contributing countries for the extension of cooperation between them and the Security Council.

11. The Security Council undertakes to give consideration its deliberations on the launch, review, closure or significant alteration of the mandate of a peacekeeping operation to the questions presented by the Secretary-General in his report, and also to the observations made by Member States during the debate of the Security Council on 15 November 2000.

12. The Security Council, pursuant to Chapter VIII of the Charter, and without compromising the Security Council's prerogative to act, undertakes to encourage cooperation with regional organizations, where appropriate, and stresses, in particular, that the views of those who will be responsible for the implementation of a peace agreement should be considered during the negotiation phase; that the main actors in negotiations should assess realistically the capacity and comparative advantage of different implementing bodies; that the lines of reporting and division of labour must be unambiguous; and recognizes the importance of regional organizations, which contribute to peacekeeping operations, seeking to develop their capacity to provide peacekeeping operations not only with military peacekeepers but also with other relevant personnel, such as police and judicial or penal experts, and calls on the international community to extend support in that regard.

13. The Security Council recognizes that the timely contribution and deployment of personnel, material and funds is vital to the successful implementation of a mission and withdrawal of a mission on the basis of an accomplished mandate and agrees to undertake a major role in accordance with its Charter responsibilities in consolidating support for the mission among the

parties, regional actors, troop-contributing countries and Member States, and reiterates that the support and political will of each can be crucial to a mission's ultimate success.

United Nations A/56/396–S/2001/901

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.: General
24 September 2001
English
Original: Arabic

General Assembly
Fifty-sixth session
Agenda item 42
The situation in the Middle East

Security Council
Fifty-sixth year

Letter dated 24 September 2001 from the Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

On Monday, 24 September 2001, at 11.30 a.m., Israeli warplanes crossed Lebanese airspace in the following areas:

- Fifteen aircraft overflew the South to the outskirts of Sidon-Jazzin, breaking the sound barrier;
- Twelve aircraft crossed the border zone between Lebanon and Golan;
- Six Israeli warplanes carried out a reconnaissance flight above the town of Tyre, at an altitude of 20,000 metres.

Lebanon protests against these assaults on its independence and territorial integrity and its airspace and, while drawing your attention and that of the Security Council to the danger and threat they represent for peace and security in the region, calls upon you to condemn these assaults, which constitute grave provocations; Israel will have to assume responsibility for their consequences, and ensure that they are brought to an end.

I should be grateful if you would have the text of this letter circulated as a document of the fifty-sixth session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 42, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Sélim **Tadmoury**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

01-54877 (E) 240901 240901

United Nations S/2001/902

Security Council

Distr.: General
26 September 2001

Original: English

Draft resolution

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolutions 1244 (1999) of 10 June 1999 and 1345 (2001) of 21 March 2001 and the statements of its President of 7 March 2001 (S/PRST/2001/7), 16 March 2001 (S/PRST/2001/8) and 13 August 2001 (S/PRST/2001/20),

Welcoming the steps taken by the Government of The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia to consolidate a multi-ethnic society within its borders, and expressing its full support for the further development of this process,

Welcoming in this regard the signing of the Framework Agreement at Skopje on 13 August 2001 by the President of The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and the leaders of four political parties,

Welcoming international efforts, including those of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe, the European Union and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, in cooperation with the Government of The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, and other States, to prevent the escalation of ethnic tensions in the area and to facilitate the full implementation of the Framework Agreement, thus contributing to peace and stability in the region,

Welcoming the letter from the Permanent Representative of The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia to the President of the Security Council of 21 September 2001 (S/2001/897),

1. *Reaffirms* its commitment to the sovereignty and territorial integrity of The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and other States of the region;

2. *Calls* for the full implementation of resolution 1345 (2001);

3. *Supports* the full and timely implementation of the Framework Agreement, rejects the use of violence in pursuit of political aims and stresses that only peaceful political solutions can assure a stable and democratic future for The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia;

4. *Welcomes* the efforts of the European Union and the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe to contribute to the implementation of the Framework Agreement, in particular through the presence of international observers;

5. *Endorses* the efforts of Member States and relevant international organizations to support the implementation of the Framework Agreement and

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strongly supports in that regard the establishment of a multinational security presence in The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia at the request of its Government to contribute towards the security of the observers, and invites the Government of The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia to keep the Council informed;

6. *Demands* that all concerned ensure the safety of international personnel in The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia;

7. *Welcomes* the efforts of the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo and the international security presence (KFOR) to implement fully resolution 1244 (1999), in particular by further strengthening its efforts to prevent unauthorized movement and illegal arms shipments across borders and boundaries, to confiscate illegal weapons within Kosovo, Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, and to keep the Council informed;

8. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.

United Nations A/56/401–S/2001/903

General Assembly
Security Council

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25 September 2001
English
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General Assembly
Fifty-sixth session
Agenda item 166
Measures to eliminate international terrorism

Security Council
Fifty-sixth year

Letter dated 24 September 2001 from the Permanent Representative of the United Arab Emirates to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

On the instructions of my Government, I have the honour to transmit herewith the text of a statement by an official of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the United Arab Emirates conveying the official decision of the Government of the United Arab Emirates to break off diplomatic relations with the Taliban Government of Afghanistan. In this statement, the United Arab Emirates expresses regret at the failure of the Taliban Government to respond to the efforts which it and other States have made to convince that Government to hand over Osama bin Laden so that he can face a fair international trial following the accusations made against him in connection with the terrorist attacks which took place in Washington, D.C., New York and Pennsylvania.

I should be grateful if you would have the text of this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 166, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Abdelaziz Ben Naser **Al-Shamsi**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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Annex to the letter dated 24 September 2001 from the Permanent Representative of the United Arab Emirates to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Severance of diplomatic relations with the Taliban Government

The Government of the United Arab Emirates has decided to sever diplomatic relations with the Taliban Government of the Republic of Afghanistan.

This announcement was made today by an official at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, who said that over the past few days the United Arab Emirates had made intensive efforts with the Taliban Government to persuade it to respond to the request of the United Nations Security Council that it should hand over Osama bin Laden to face a fair international trial on the accusations made against him relating to the terrorist attacks which took place in New York and Washington, D.C., on 11 September 2001. These attacks resulted in the loss of thousands of lives and constitute a threat to peace, security and stability throughout the world.

The official expressed regret that the Taliban Government had failed to respond to these efforts by the United Arab Emirates and other States. He said that the United Arab Emirates did not believe that it was possible under these circumstances to maintain diplomatic relations with a Government that refused to respond to the clear will of the international community, as represented by the Security Council, and had therefore decided to sever diplomatic relations with the Taliban Government of Afghanistan with effect from that day.

In conclusion, the official said that the United Arab Emirates, motivated by its concern for the safety of the Afghan people, expressed the hope that the responsible authorities in Afghanistan would re-examine their position and would respond to the requests of the international community.

United Nations S/2001/904

Security Council

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25 September 2001
English
Original: French

Letter dated 25 September 2001 from the Permanent Representative of Burkina Faso to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

Following the article published in the press concerning a statement by Mr. Kundi Pahyama, the Angolan Minister of Defence, claiming that Mr. Jonas Savimbi, the leader of the União Nacional Para a Independência Total de Angola (UNITA) is currently in Burkina Faso, I have the honour, on the instructions of my Government, to transmit a communiqué from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Burkina Faso categorically denying this assertion (see annex).

I request you to have this communiqué circulated as a Security Council document.

(*Signed*) Michel **Kafando**
Ambassador, Permanent Representative

01-55091 (E) 250901 250901

Annex to the letter dated 25 September 2001 from the Permanent Representative of Burkina Faso to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

The international press today reported a statement by the Angolan Minister of Defence claiming that Mr. Jonas Savimbi is currently in Burkina Faso.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs categorically denies this information and wishes to inform the international community that Mr. Savimbi is not in Burkina Faso and could not possibly be there because, in implementation of the relevant resolutions of the Security Council, he is prohibited from staying there.

Ouagadougou, 24 September 2001

United Nations S/2001/905

Security Council

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25 September 2001
English
Original: French

Note by the President of the Security Council

The members of the Security Council, taking into account the views expressed at its 4223rd meeting on "No exit without strategy", held on 15 November 2000, having considered the report of the Secretary-General entitled "No exit without strategy: Security Council decision-making and the closure or transition of United Nations peacekeeping operations" (S/2001/394), and recognizing the importance of achieving a sustainable peace through a United Nations peace mission, have indicated their agreement and commitment as follows.

1. The Security Council recalls its resolutions 1327 (2000) and 1353 (2001), all relevant Council resolutions and all relevant statements of its President, and takes note of the respective roles of the Council, the Secretariat and the General Assembly, including the Council's relationship with troop-contributing countries and the use of Council missions in conflict areas, in formulating and implementing decisions with respect to a United Nations mission.

2. The Security Council acknowledges that a good exit strategy is facilitated by a good entrance strategy.

3. The Security Council agrees that it is essential that all relevant parts of the United Nations system, as well as the Government of the host country, be fully engaged during the life of a mission, that clear direction is given and milestones are established that support a comprehensive and integrated approach to peace-building, where peace-building is appropriate, as well as the operation's exit strategy, and to that end encourages the Secretary-General to make recommendations to the Council as appropriate.

4. The Security Council undertakes to include, as appropriate, peace-building elements in a mission's mandate to support the transition from peacekeeping to post-conflict peace-building, and underlines the importance of necessary coordination with the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council and the relevant funds, programmes and specialized agencies of the United Nations system, as well as the Bretton Woods institutions, particularly in respect of transition from peacekeeping to post-conflict peace-building.

5. The Security Council recognizes that a more systematic assessment of certain basic factors, including political objectives, strategic analysis, the commitment of parties, the role of regional actors and the availability of resources, in particular troops and equipment, will be important in deciding on

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the authorization of, making significant changes to, the withdrawal of and the closure and transition of United Nations peacekeeping operations.

6. The Security Council agrees that a major criterion for the Council's decision on the scaling down or withdrawal of a peacekeeping operation is the successful completion of its mandate, resulting in the establishment of a requisite political and security environment conducive to durable peace and/or a follow-on post-conflict peace-building process.

7. The Security Council welcomes the expressed commitment of the Secretary-General to providing the best, most pertinent information available to the Secretariat, including that obtained through the early dispatch of fact-finding and technical surveys to potential mission areas.

8. The Security Council reiterates that the Secretary-General should possess the capacity for efficient information-gathering and analysis to provide credible, objective analyses and sound advice to support the Council's deliberations during mandate formation, periodic or episodic review of a mandate and consideration of withdrawal of a mission.

9. The Security Council supports the expressed intention of the Secretary-General to include comprehensive disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programmes in his plans for future peacekeeping operations, as appropriate, so that the Council can consider, on a case-by-case basis, the inclusion of aspects of disarmament, demobilization and reintegration in the operations' mandates, and encourages the Secretary-General to do so.

10. The Security Council reiterates its commitment contained in its resolution 1353 (2001) to strengthen its partnership with troop-contributing countries, in particular the role of troop-contributing countries in the process of mandate formation, review and termination, taking into account the views of troop-contributing countries for the extension of cooperation between them and the Council.

11. The Security Council undertakes to give consideration in its deliberations on the launch, review, closure or significant alteration of the mandate of a peacekeeping operation to the questions presented by the Secretary-General in his report, and also to the observations made by Member States during the debate of the Council on 15 November 2000.

12. The Security Council, pursuant to Chapter VIII of the Charter, and without compromising the Security Council's prerogative to act, undertakes to encourage cooperation with regional organizations, where appropriate, and stresses, in particular, that the views of those who will be responsible for the implementation of a peace agreement should be considered during the negotiation phase, that the main actors in negotiations should assess realistically the capacity and comparative advantage of different implementing bodies and that the lines of reporting and the division of labour must be unambiguous, and recognizes the importance of regional organizations that contribute to peacekeeping operations, seeking to develop their capacity to provide peacekeeping operations not only with military peacekeepers, but also with other relevant personnel, such as police and judicial or penal experts, and calls upon the international community to extend support in that regard.

13. The Security Council recognizes that the timely contribution and deployment of personnel, material and funds is vital to the successful implementation of a mission and to the withdrawal of a mission on the basis of an accomplished mandate, agrees to undertake a major role in accordance with its Charter responsibilities in consolidating support for the mission among the parties, regional actors, troop-contributing countries and Member States, and reiterates that the support and political will of each can be crucial to a mission's ultimate success.

United Nations A/56/405–S/2001/906

General Assembly
Security Council

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25 September 2001

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General Assembly
Fifty-sixth session
Agenda item 166
Measures to eliminate international terrorism

Security Council
Fifty-sixth year

Letter dated 25 September 2001 from the representatives of Azerbaijan, Georgia, the Republic of Moldova, Ukraine and Uzbekistan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Upon instructions from our Governments, we have the honour to transmit herewith a joint statement issued by the GUUAM States concerning the terrorist attacks that took place on 11 September 2001 in the United States of America.

We should be grateful if you would have the text of the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the fifty-sixth session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 166, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Yashar **Aliyev**
Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Mission of Azerbaijan to the United Nations

(*Signed*) Peter **Chkheidze**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative of Georgia to the United Nations

(*Signed*) Ion **Botnaru**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative of the Republic of Moldova to the United Nations

(*Signed*) Valeriy **Kuchinsky**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative of Ukraine to the United Nations

(*Signed*) Alisher **Vohidov**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative of Uzbekistan to the United Nations

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Annex to the letter dated 25 September 2001 from the representatives of Azerbaijan, Georgia, the Republic of Moldova, Ukraine and Uzbekistan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

[Original: Russian]

Joint statement by the GUUAM States

On 11 September 2001 the world witnessed an unprecedented series of terrorist acts in the United States of America. Thousands of innocent people fell victim to these crimes, of unparalleled cruelty and cynicism. At this difficult time the GUUAM States express their sympathy and solidarity with the American people.

A challenge was posed not only to the United States of America, but to the entire world community. The GUUAM States firmly condemn the actions of the terrorists and advocate that the forces which support terrorist acts should be subjected to the severe punishment which they deserve.

The events of 11 September demonstrated with merciless clarity the need to establish conditions in the system of international relations which would exclude the possibility of a repetition of such tragedies. The GUUAM States are prepared to participate actively in the consolidation of the efforts of the international community in the struggle against international terrorism.

24 September 2001